22: Wiedfeldt--27 [2] F-5 (1913) 1914 Formosan Aborigines
116, 643, 701 Atayal

If a man brings back a great many enemy skulls from a war, he is sometimes called a boku-maraho, an honorary chief, and he has the right to be the first to express his opinion in the tribal assembly, after the maraho. From this one might assume that the present family acquired the chieftaincy because of the special prowess of one of their ancestors in battle. Occasionally the tribal chief resigns his title in favor of a successor whom he has appointed, for example, if a war is imminent, or if major hostilities have broken out between several clans. Like the old German duke, the maraho is, as his name indicates, primarily a leader in battle. He prepares the ground for the fight, he chooses the positions, he arranges the units, and he is himself the leader in the fighting. As Clausewitz has said, war is only the continuation of politics, using other means, and thus the maraho is also the political leader of his tribe. He carries on negotiations with the Japanese and with the other "savage" peoples, and with other Atayal tribes. By means of his prestige, he protects their embassadors against over-zealous members of the tribe by keeping them always close to him. In making plans for the wars, and especially in political negotiations, he can not act independently, but his power is limited. If things take an unexpected turn in the negotiations, he must obtain new authority.

31: Hofmann--620 N-3 (1909) 1912 Formosan Aborigines
116, 161, 231, 701 Tsou

They have domestic dogs of a small black breed which guard the houses and are used in hunting.

Another domestic animal which is found everywhere is a small black pig. There are also chickens in the village, but there are no cattle. The entire tribe comprises 1,500 members, including 400 men able to bear arms; all the men know how to shoot.

40: Kirk--13 S-2 (no date) 1941 Formosan Aborigines
116, 701, 721, 712

"The camphor companies came to the aid of the puzzled soldiers with well-trained guards of their own, until in 1907 the guard line, which had measured only fifty miles under the Chinese administration and one hundred miles in 1896, extended for three hundred miles over hill and dale. Every half mile or so the line is fortified by guard-houses or pillboxes. Two or three guards live at each station, and there is one superintendent to every four or five guardhouses. A policeman and his family live at the superintendent's station. The sentinels, who patrol the path between the guardhouses, challenge all savages--even the peaceful ones must get special permission to travel and must approach the line only at certain designated places. The guards are ordered to use their rifles if the savages disregard the challenge. The superintendents communicate with one another by means of a system of alarms which will bring immediate aid to any station in trouble. These guardhouses, for the most part, are located far up on the mountain slopes in the midst of dense forests."